AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheet(s) of drawings include changes to Fig(s). 9A-C and 10 and replace the original sheet(s) including such figures.

Attachment(s): Replacement Sheet including amended Figs. 9A and 9B;
Annotated Sheet Showing Changes to amended Figs. 9A and 9B.

Replacement Sheet including amended Figs. 9C and 10; and
Annotated Sheet Showing Changes to amended Fig. 9C and 10.

REMARKS

This paper is responsive to a Non-Final Office action dated April 7, 2006. Claims 1-42 were examined. Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Claims 1, 2, 8, 10-11, 13-17, 24, 31, and 33-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,037,649 to Liou et al. Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 20-22, 24, 26-28, and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0109204 to Acosta et al. Claims 1, 2, 8, 12, 20, 23-25, 31, and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,653,557 to Wolf et al. Claims 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liou. Claims 6, 29, 40, and 41 stand rejected under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to consider references AR and AS supplied in the Information Disclosure Statement by Applicants submitted on April 30, 2004 and considered on March 16, 2006 and return an initialed copy of the Form 1449.

Objections to the Claims

Claims 9 and 32 are objected to under 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(c) as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Claim 9 is amended to depend from claim 1. Claim 32 is amended to depend from claim 24. Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claims 9 and 32 comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(c). Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the objections to claims 9 and 32 be withdrawn.

Objections to the Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference characters not mentioned in the description: 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1016, and 1066. Figures 9A, 9B, 9C and 10 are amended consistent with the specification.

Specification

The specification is amended to be consistent with the drawings.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph

Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for failing to comply with the enablement requirement. Applicants respectfully maintain that the Office action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of lack of enablement. See MPEP § 2164.04. Applicants respectfully point out that in a written enablement rejection,

> [t]he language should focus on those factors, reasons, and evidence that lead the examiner to conclude that the specification fails to teach how to make and use the claimed invention without undue experimentation, or that the scope of any enablement provided to one skilled in the art is not commensurate with the scope of protection sought by the claims. This can be done by making specific findings of fact. For example, doubt may arise about enablement because information is missing about one or more essential parts or relationships between parts which one skilled in the art could not develop without undue experimentation. In such a case, the examiner should specifically identify what information is missing and why one skilled in the art could not supply the information without undue experimentation. See MPEP § 2164.06(a). References should be supplied if possible to support a *prima facie* case of lack of enablement, but are not always required. *In re Marzocchi* 439 F.2d 220, 224, 169 USPQ 367, 370 (CCPA 1971). However, specific technical reasons are always required.

MPEP § 2164.04 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully point the Examiner to at least paragraph 1076 of the specification which states:

> [w]hile circuits and physical structures are generally presumed, it is well recognized that in modern semiconductor design and fabrication, physical structures and circuits may be embodied in computer readable descriptive form suitable for use in subsequent design, test or fabrication stages. Accordingly, claims directed to traditional circuits or structures may, consistent with particular language thereof, read upon computer readable encodings and representations of same, whether embodied in media or combined with suitable reader facilities to allow fabrication, test, or design refinement of the corresponding circuits and/or structures. Structures and functionality presented as discrete components in the exemplary configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. The invention is contemplated to include circuits, systems of circuits, related methods, and computer-readable medium encodings of such circuits, systems, and methods, all as described herein, and as defined in the appended claims. As used herein, a computer readable medium includes at least disk, tape,

> or other magnetic, optical, semiconductor (e.g., flash memory cards, ROM), or electronic medium and a network, wireline, wireless or other communications medium.

Applicants respectfully maintain that the specification satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Claim 23 is amended to clarify claim language. Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 23 satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 2, 8, 10-11, 13-17, 24, 31, and 33-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,037,649 to Liou et al.(hereinafter, "Liou"). Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 20-22, 24, 26-28, and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0109204 to Acosta et al.(hereinafter, "Acosta"). Claims 1, 2, 8, 12, 20, 23-25, 31, and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,653,557 to Wolf et al.(hereinafter, "Wolf").

Claim 1 is amended to recite:

> one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure.

Regarding amended claim 1, Liou teaches a metal shielding ring including three levels of metal rings (S1, S2, and S3). Col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4; FIGS. 3A-3C. Nowhere does Liou, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having

an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 1.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. The well and segmented pattern of Acosta fail to teach or suggest an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 1. Nowhere does Acosta teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 1.

Wolf teaches a Faraday cage formed from lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 and vias 218. Col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, line 47. Wolf fails to teach or suggest that the ceramic wall portions 208 are electrically conductive, as implied by the Office action. In contrast, Wolf teaches that

> [e]mbodiments of the lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 are each formed of material that is selected to limit the transmission of EMI. As such, in the embodiment of device package case 122 shown in FIGS. 2 and 8, the EMI would pass only through the base material (ceramic) of the ceramic wall portion 208.

Col. 11, lines 55-61. Wolf teaches further that ceramic wall portion 208 is formed from layers of ceramics having very low dielectric constants at 20 GHz and above, which increase the insulative electrical resistance between the various metallization layers. Col. 14, line 64-col. 15, line 9. Thus, the area enclosed by ceramic wall portion 208 of Wolf fails to teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 1. In addition, Wolf fails to teach or suggest one or more electrically conductive links extending

across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 1. Nowhere does Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 1 distinguishes over each of Liou, Acosta, and Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 1 and all claims dependent thereon, be withdrawn.

Regarding claim 3, Applicants respectfully maintain that Acosta fails to teach or suggest

> the aperture has an approximate diameter determined by adding an approximate outer diameter of the inductor to an approximate inner diameter of the inductor.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. Nowhere does Acosta teach or suggest an aperture having an approximate diameter determined by adding an approximate outer diameter of the inductor to an approximate inner diameter of the inductor as required by claim 3. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 3 be withdrawn.

Claim 20 is amended to recite

> reducing an effective aperture utilizing links for generating a current to counteract at least some external electromagnetic signals entering the electrically conductive enclosure through the aperture.

Regarding amended claim 20, Liou teaches a metal shielding ring including three levels of metal rings (S1, S2, and S3). Col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4; FIGS. 3A-3C. Nowhere does Liou, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest reducing an effective aperture utilizing links for generating a current to counteract at least some external electromagnetic signals entering the electrically conductive enclosure through the aperture, as required by amended claim 20.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. The well and segmented pattern of Acosta fail to teach or suggest reducing a current induced in an electrically conductive enclosure generated in response to an inductor, the induced current generating an electromagnetic field counteracting an effective electromagnetic field generated by the inductor, the reducing using at least one aperture in the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by claim 20. Nowhere does Acosta teach or suggest reducing a current induced in an electrically conductive enclosure generated in response to an inductor, the induced current generating an electromagnetic field counteracting an effective electromagnetic field generated by the inductor, the reducing using at least one aperture in the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 20.

Wolf teaches a Faraday cage formed from lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 and vias 218. Col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, line 47. Wolf fails to teach or suggest that the ceramic wall portions 208 are electrically conductive, as implied by the Office action. In contrast, Wolf teaches that

> [e]mbodiments of the lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 are each formed of material that is selected to limit the transmission of EMI. As such, in the embodiment of device package case 122 shown in FIGS. 2 and 8, the EMI would pass only through the base material (ceramic) of the ceramic wall portion 208.

Col. 11, lines 55-61. Wolf teaches further that ceramic wall portion 208 is formed from layers of ceramics having very low dielectric constants at 20 GHz and above, which increase the insulative electrical resistance between the various metallization layers. Col. 14, line 64-col. 15,

line 9. Thus, the area enclosed by ceramic wall portion 208 of Wolf fails to teach or suggest an an aperture in an electrically conductive enclosure, as required by claim 20. In addition, Wolf fails to teach or suggest reducing an effective aperture utilizing links for generating a current to counteract at least some external electromagnetic signals entering the electrically conductive enclosure through the aperture, as required by amended claim 20.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 20 distinguishes over each of Liou, Acosta, and Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 20 and all claims dependent thereon, be withdrawn.

Claim 21 is canceled.

Claim 23 is amended to recite

> one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure.

Regarding amended claim 23, Liou teaches a metal shielding ring including three levels of metal rings (S1, S2, and S3). Col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4; FIGS. 3A-3C. Nowhere does Liou, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 23.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. The well and segmented pattern of Acosta fail to teach or suggest an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 23. Nowhere does Acosta teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically

shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 23.

Wolf teaches a Faraday cage formed from lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 and vias 218. Col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, line 47. Wolf fails to teach or suggest that the ceramic wall portions 208 are electrically conductive, as implied by the Office action. In contrast, Wolf teaches that

> [e]mbodiments of the lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 are each formed of material that is selected to limit the transmission of EMI. As such, in the embodiment of device package case 122 shown in FIGS. 2 and 8, the EMI would pass only through the base material (ceramic) of the ceramic wall portion 208.

Col. 11, lines 55-61. Wolf teaches further that ceramic wall portion 208 is formed from layers of ceramics having very low dielectric constants at 20 GHz and above, which increase the insulative electrical resistance between the various metallization layers. Col. 14, line 64-col. 15, line 9. Thus, the area enclosed by ceramic wall portion 208 of Wolf fails to teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 23. In addition, Wolf fails to teach or suggest one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 23. Nowhere does Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 23.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 23 distinguishes over each of Liou, Acosta, and Wolf, alone or in combination with other references

of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 23 and all claims dependent thereon, be withdrawn.

Claim 24 is amended to recite

> forming one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure.

Regarding amended claim 24, Liou teaches a metal shielding ring including three levels of metal rings (S1, S2, and S3). Col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4; FIGS. 3A-3C. Nowhere does Liou, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest forming an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 24.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. The well and segmented pattern of Acosta fail to teach or suggest an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 24. Nowhere does Acosta teach or suggest forming an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 24.

Wolf teaches a Faraday cage formed from lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 and vias 218. Col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, line 47. Wolf fails to teach or suggest that the

ceramic wall portions 208 are electrically conductive, as implied by the Office action. In contrast, Wolf teaches that

> [e]mbodiments of the lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 are each formed of material that is selected to limit the transmission of EMI. As such, in the embodiment of device package case 122 shown in FIGS. 2 and 8, the EMI would pass only through the base material (ceramic) of the ceramic wall portion 208.

Col. 11, lines 55-61. Wolf teaches further that ceramic wall portion 208 is formed from layers of ceramics having very low dielectric constants at 20 GHz and above, which increase the insulative electrical resistance between the various metallization layers. Col. 14, line 64-col. 15, line 9. Thus, the area enclosed by ceramic wall portion 208 of Wolf fails to teach or suggest forming an electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor, as required by claim 24. In addition, Wolf fails to teach or suggest forming one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 24. Nowhere does Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest forming an electrically conductive enclosure electromagnetically shielding an inductor, the electrically conductive enclosure having an aperture at least as large as the inductor, the aperture being substantially centered around a projected surface of the inductor and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture and electrically coupled to the electrically conductive enclosure, as required by amended claim 24.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 24 distinguishes over each of Liou, Acosta, and Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 24 and all claims dependent thereon, be withdrawn.

Claim 42 is amended to recite

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wherein the means for electromagnetic shielding
comprises an aperture and one or more electrically
conductive links extending across the aperture.
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Regarding amended claim 42, Liou teaches a metal shielding ring including three levels of metal rings (S1, S2, and S3). Col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4; FIGS. 3A-3C. Nowhere does Liou, alone or in combination with other references of record, teach or suggest a means for electromagnetic shielding comprising an aperture and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture, as required by amended claim 42.

Acosta teaches well 1, which is filled with a low-k organic dielectric or air. Abstract; FIGS. 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6. At the bottom of well 1 of Acosta, an elongated, segmented pattern for a grounded Faraday shield 2 is formed. Paragraph 0031; FIG; 6. The well and segmented pattern of Acosta fail to teach or suggest a means for electromagnetic shielding comprising an aperture and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture, as required by amended claim 42.

Wolf teaches a Faraday cage formed from lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 and vias 218. Col. 11, lines 53-col. 12, line 47. Wolf fails to teach or suggest that the ceramic wall portions 208 are electrically conductive, as implied by the Office action. In contrast, Wolf teaches that

> [e]mbodiments of the lid 206, the backbone 204, and the baseplate 170 are each formed of material that is selected to limit the transmission of EMI. As such, in the embodiment of device package case 122 shown in FIGS. 2 and 8, the EMI would pass only through the base material (ceramic) of the ceramic wall portion 208.

Col. 11, lines 55-61. Wolf teaches further that ceramic wall portion 208 is formed from layers of ceramics having very low dielectric constants at 20 GHz and above, which increase the insulative electrical resistance between the various metallization layers. Col. 14, line 64-col. 15, line 9. Thus, the area enclosed by ceramic wall portion 208 of Wolf fails to teach or suggest an the means for electromagnetic shielding comprising an aperture and one or more electrically conductive links extending across the aperture, as required by amended claim 42.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully maintain that amended claim 42 distinguishes over each of Liou, Acosta, and Wolf, alone or in combination with other references of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 42 and all claims dependent thereon, be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liou.

Regarding claim 18, Applicants respectfully maintain that the Office fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of the ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim limitations.

See MPEP § 2143. The Office fails to provide a reference that teaches or suggests

> a conductor forming the inductor is 10μm wide,

as required by claim 18. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 18 be withdrawn.

Regarding claim 19, Applicants respectfully maintain that the Office fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of the ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim limitations.

See MPEP § 2143. The Office fails to provide a reference that teaches or suggests that

> the aperture and the inductor are effectively spaced at least 10.25μm apart,

as required by claim 19. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 19 be withdrawn.

Claims 6, 29, 40, and 41 stand rejected under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Acosta. Applicants believe that claims 6, 29, 40, and 41 depend from allowable base claims and are allowable for at least this reason. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 6, 29, 40, and 41 be withdrawn.

Additional Remarks

Claims 5, 6, and 7 are amended to be consistent with amendments to claims 1 and 4.

Claims 28, 29, and 30 are amended to be consistent with amendments to claims 24 and 27.

Claim 30, 35, and 38 are amended to provide antecedent basis.

New claims 43-54 are added. New claims 43-54 further claim features of the invention claimed in corresponding ones of independent claims 1, 20, 23, 24, and 42. Applicants believe that new claims 43-54 depend from allowable base claims and are allowable for at least this reason.

In summary, claims 1-54 are in the case. All claims are believed to be allowable over the art of record, and a Notice of Allowance to that effect is respectfully solicited. Nonetheless, if any issues remain that could be more efficiently handled by telephone, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at the number listed below.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being

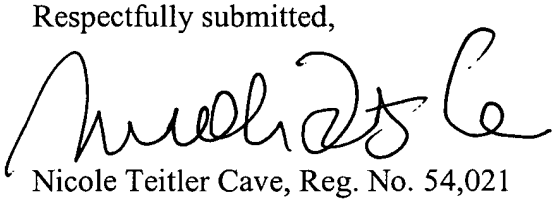
☐ deposited with the US Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail and addressed as shown above.

☐ facsimile transmitted to the US Patent and Trademark Office.

_____ _____
Date

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL: EV735339354US

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorney for Applicant(s)
(512) 338-6315 (direct)
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(512) 338-6301 (fax)

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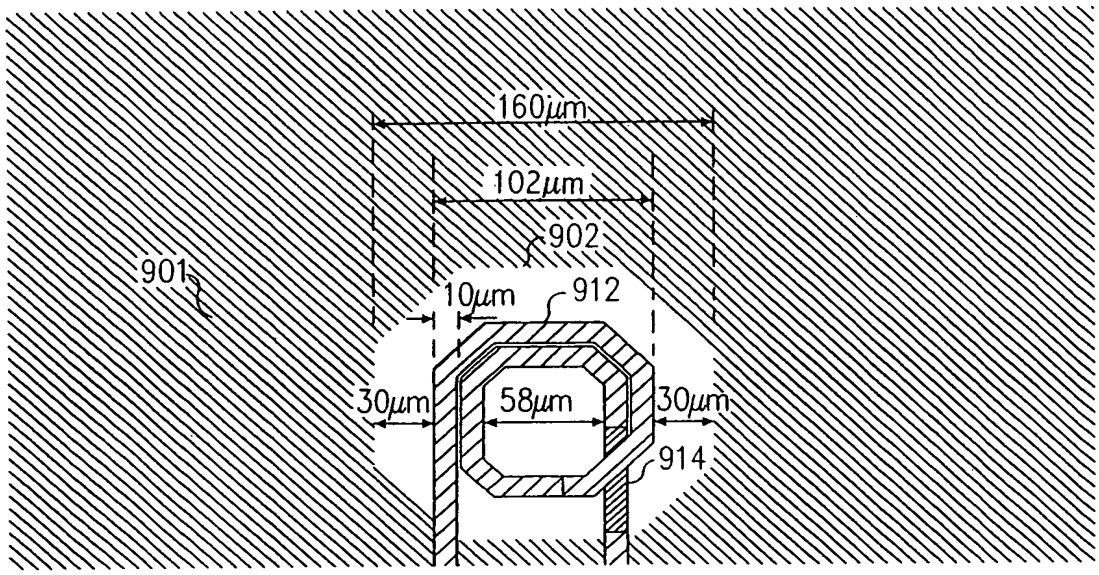

FIG. 9A

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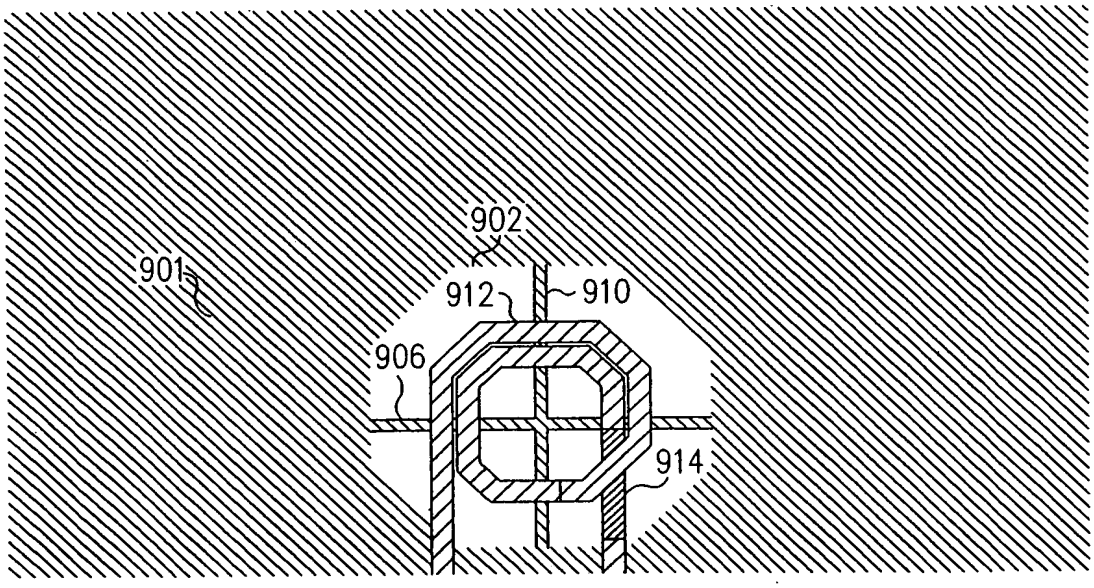

FIG. 9B

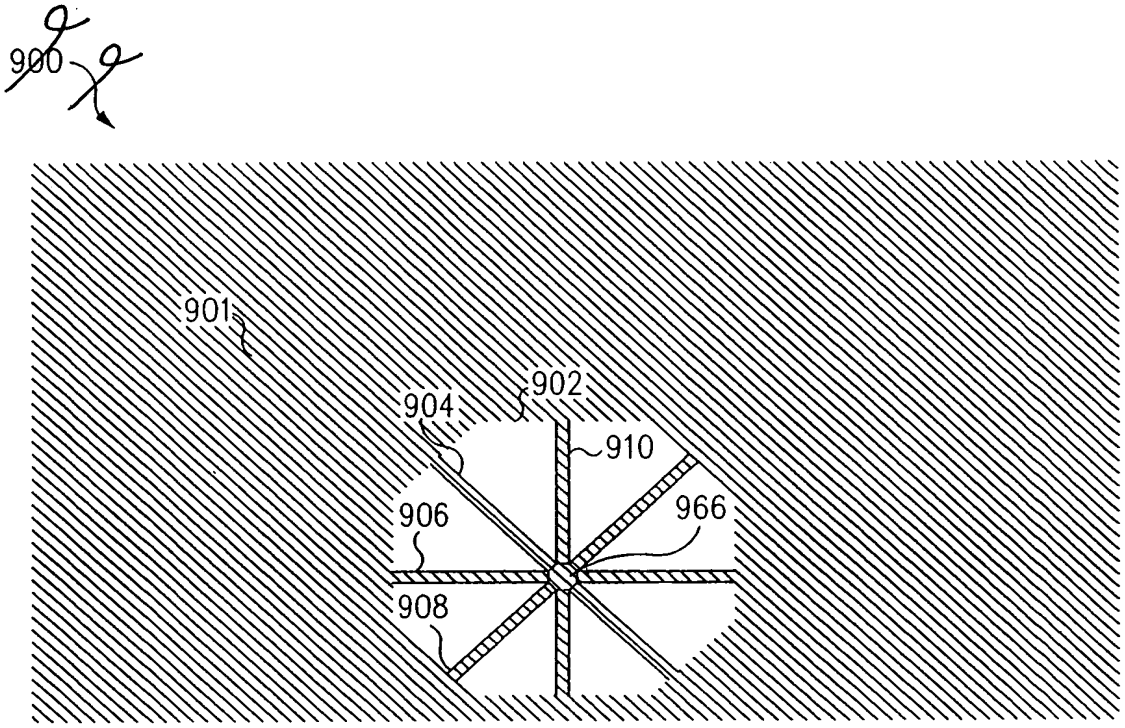
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FIG. 9C

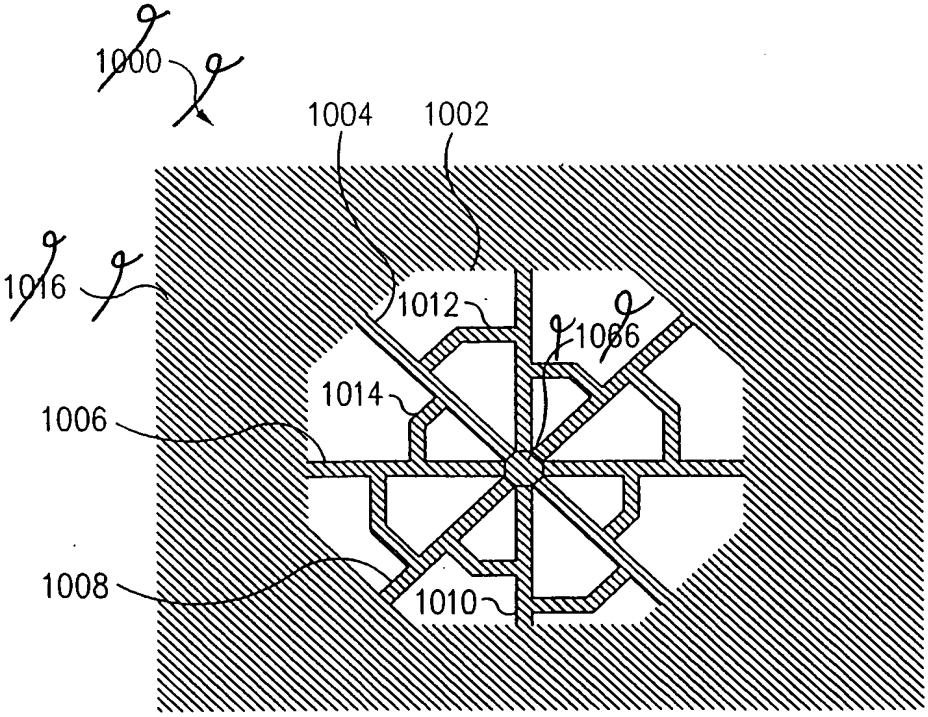
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FIG. 10